

WILL MAKE A TEST

Today's Convention Will Ignore the Miner Bill

REGULAR BUSINESS TO BE DONE

Regardless of the Measure and a Suit Will Probably Follow—Alger to Be Endorsed.

DETROIT, April 13.—The convention which meets today will, in addition to the other important matters to be transacted, nominate two presidential electors-at-large as has been done from time immemorial, and in addition to this each congressional district caucus will be expected to select one elector and report his name to the state convention at the same time that district officers and committeemen and the district members of the new state committee are reported. It has been determined to contest the validity of the new law and for this reason the old plan will be followed. In other words a complete set of electors will be named to be placed upon the state ticket.

The convention will be called to order in the Detroit rink at noon, standard time. The business of the convention will comprise the reception of the reports from the several congressional districts as to their choice for electors, members of the state committee, vice presidents, assistant secretaries and members of the various committees and the confirmation of the same. The convention will also nominate two presidential electors-at-large and choose four delegates and four alternate delegates-at-large to the national convention at Minneapolis. A chairman of the state central committee also will be elected. The convention will be composed of an even 800 delegates. The morning session will be devoted to the election of a committee on credentials, after which a recess will be taken until after dinner. The state committee will present to the convention the name of ex-Congressman Edward P. Allen of Washtenaw, for temporary chairman of the convention.

Favorable to Alger.

DETROIT, April 13.—Prominent politicians and delegates are already arriving in the city, and friends of General Alger are making strong efforts to have delegates to the national convention instructed to support Alger for the presidency. The only serious opposition they are encountering appears to be from those politicians who regard President's Harrison's renomination at Minneapolis as already assured, and who desire the state delegation to be with the winning man. The indications are, however, despite this opposition, that General Alger will be warmly endorsed and the delegates urged to give him a cordial support at the Minneapolis convention.

CUT A GIRL'S HEAD OFF.

Ludwig Frawakowski Arrested for a Horrid Crime.

PERRISBURG, April 13.—The mutilated body of a young woman was found yesterday on the lonely hillside in Schenley park. The head was lying in a pool of blood fifty feet distant from the body, while her button shoes were found midway between the two. The face is terribly mangled and suggests that the girl had been run over by a train. The police, however, believe that she was murdered and the body placed on the track.

The girl was a domestic for H. Tralick, a dairy man. Her name was Mary Chertinski. Tralick says that about 4 o'clock this morning his wife went to the girl's room and found Ludwig Frawakowski and the girl sleeping. She drove them out. They started across the park toward the city. The police found Frawakowski at work at another dairy. He resisted arrest and afterwards professed entire ignorance of the tragedy.

Mary Chertinski was 19 years old. Her long, dark brown hair is matted with blood and presents a sickening sight. She is said to have been a pretty girl. The coroner ordered a post-mortem examination.

PAID FALSE DIVIDENDS.

Charges Against the National Cordage Company.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The directors of the National Cordage company were served with orders yesterday to appear before Chancellor McGill of New Jersey, April 18, and show cause why they should not be enjoined from paying dividends on the stock of the company, also why a decree should not be issued compelling them to bring their books within the state of New Jersey to give one of the stockholders there an opportunity to inspect them so that he may learn how the big dividends declared by the company were earned and how much dividends have been paid.

The directors immediately summoned the company's lawyers and held a secret meeting.

The application for the injunction was made by Ernest Berkeley Balch, a stockholder of the Elizabethport, N. J., Cordage company and also of the National Cordage company. He makes some sensational charges against the officers of the latter corporation, claiming that the dividends, which have been paid with clock-work regularity for over a year, have not been earned; that they have been declared in order to keep up the price of stock.

TWO CHILDREN CREMATED.

Locked Up by Their Parents They Set Fire to the House.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Two little boys, aged 2 and 4 years respectively, sons of Henry Nieman, living in East St. Louis, were burned to death this forenoon. The children were locked in the house by their parents, who are employed away from home during the day. It is supposed the little fellows secured some matches and set fire to the house, which was completely destroyed. The charred bodies of the children were found in the ruins.

ANARCHISTS THREATEN.

In Spain They Say They Will Blow Up the Churches.

MADRID, April 13.—The anarchists seem to come to the fore again. They have abandoned their dynamite outrages for the present and have taken to letter writing as a means to create fear. The

Prefect of Bilbao has received a large number of letters in which he is threatened with all sorts of dire vengeance for the part he has taken in bringing about the arrest of Anarchists. The letters not only threaten the prefect himself, but declare that the anarchists will in a short time use dynamite to destroy the churches and other buildings in the city.

The latest dynamite affair reported is an attempt that was made today to cause an explosion in the school of architects in this city. The porters of the building found a parcel with a burning fuse lying in the entrance of the school. He extinguished the fuse and no harm was done.

THOUSANDS ARE HOMELESS

Because of the Great Southern Flood. Two Hundred and Fifty Drowned.

JACKSON, Miss., April 13.—The lowest estimate placed on the loss of life in the flooded district is 250 negroes. More than 3000 families in the counties of Lowndes, Monroe and Nodoubne are reported homeless and suffering for the necessities of life, which are being supplied now by private subscription. Similar overflows occurred in 1874, but the waters now are even higher than then and suffering is bound to follow unless congress heads the appeals for assistance.

RAGING STORM IN THE WEST.

A Blizzard Impedes Travel in the Great West and Northwest.

CHICAGO, April 13.—A storm of wind, snow and hail is raging all over the west and northwest tonight, and the prospects are that great damage will be done to fruits and cereals. The trains are delayed and the telegraph wires are down in many localities. It snowed hard all day over a great portion of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa, the depth ranging from four to eight inches. The storm extends as far west as the Rocky Mountains.

BLOWN INTO ETERNITY.

Three Men Hurled to Death in a Very Peculiar Manner.

LYMA, Ohio, April 13.—F. W. Henry, Frank Jossett and Dave Hogan lost their lives today in a peculiar manner. They had been given a steam cylinder to repair and placed it in furnace to heat. It contained water which converted into steam, which having no vent, caused the cylinder to explode with terrific force, killing the men and completely wrecking the building.

Was Jealous of His Wife.

BOSTON, Mass., April 13.—George M. Merry, a variety actor at the World's theater, attempted to kill his wife early this morning at their boarding house by shooting her in the back, and as a result she is in a dying condition at the City Hospital. She is about 18 years old and was engaged at the same place. Jealousy is the cause of the shooting. Merry left the house after the shooting and is still at large.

In Danger of a Flood.

WINNIPEG, April 13.—The Red and Assiniboine rivers here are just about bursting over their confines. The water last night was thirteen feet below the highest point of the business center of the city, and much uneasiness is felt by merchants and property owners. The ice is still solid and if a jam occurs when it breaks up there is sure to be a big flood.

Fire Caused by Crossed Wires.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 13.—Investigation shows that the fire in Comp-troller Hough's office at the city hall was caused by the grounding of a telephone wire in a closet under a wash basin in a corner of the office. The wire is believed to have been crossed by an electric light wire, as the electrical lights in the vicinity failed to work immediately.

Removed From Office.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The president has removed from office Charles E. Stott, assistant appraiser of the port of New York. Mr. Stott was in charge of the drugs and chemical division, and his removal was recommended by the appraiser and approved by Secretary Foster. The grounds for removal are not made public.

Narrowed Down to Three.

DETROIT, April 13.—Col. Henry M. Duffield and Wm. H. Elliott were today selected as delegates to the national convention from the first district. This removes them from the contest for delegates-at-large, and the field is now narrowed down to ex-Senator Palmer, D. M. Ferry and Mayor Pingree.

Oatmeal Will Be Higher.

CLEVELAND, April 13.—The Quaker Oatmeal mills at Ravenna, employing 150 men, have shut down indefinitely. It is part of the plan of the American Cereal company, the oatmeal trust, to limit production and force prices up in order that some return can be earned on its immense capital.

Fought His Last Fight.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Word comes from the Hot Springs that Jack McAuliffe has fought his last fight. Both his lungs are reported gone with quick consumption, and the celebrated light weight has but a short time to live at most.

Sentenced to Be Hanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 13.—George Schaefer was yesterday sentenced to be hanged May 20 next for the murder, September 13, 1889, of Henry Gratton, who, Schaefer alleged, called him "Crazy George." There was no other cause for the crime.

Shot His Brother's Head Off.

WINNIPEG, April 13.—At Roland, a point on the Northern Pacific, John Gordon, a 3-year-old boy, had his head shot off by a brother, who aimed a loaded gun playfully at him. The accident has unsettled the reason of the mother.

End of the Conflict.

FORT MCKINNEY, Wyo., April 13.—The stockmen have surrendered to the United States troops sent out from here.

Base-Ball Games.

League—Cincinnati, 7; Pittsburgh, 8; Louisville-Cleveland, 10; St. Louis-Chicago, 10-9.

TOO MUCH FOR HIM

A Colored Jurymen Dies From His Service.

STRANGE ACTION OF 12 MEN

They Pray Before Finding a Verdict of Murder and Pray Afterward, One of Them Dying.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—James W. Cooper, one of the colored men who served on the jury in the Schneider murder trial, died yesterday as a result of that service. Cooper was one of the best known and most highly respected colored men in the city. For many years he had been a produce dealer, and his patrons included the best people in the city. He was a robust man, accustomed to outdoor life. Shortly after he was drawn on the jury his health began to fail. The long confinement and consequent mental strain told upon him alarmingly, and when he was discharged he had lost over thirty pounds in weight. After the verdict was rendered he was taken home in a carriage and immediately went to bed. Two days afterward he became delirious, and while unconscious frequently repeated aloud and without variation: "The man we found guilty as indicted, is guilty, and they will hang him in May or June. We have done our duty, before God and man. He is guilty, guilty, guilty."

Prayer by the Jury.

Cooper had supported a large family with the proceeds of his business, and leaves in destitution a wife and six children, the youngest a 6-month-old baby. An interesting statement is made in this connection regarding the length of time required by the Schneider jury to cast a single ballot. The jury was out nearly an hour, but it is now said that upon reaching their room Saturday afternoon to deliberate upon their verdict, the entire jury, led by the foreman, went down on their knees and in turn prayed God to guide and direct them. They then took one ballot, which was unanimously cast for a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury then knelt in prayer, the foreman asking God to forgive the man whom they had condemned to death, and praying that his would bless all who had participated in the trial and those who had been wronged and bereaved by the prisoner's terrible crime. Then the foreman signalled to the bailiffs that they had agreed upon a verdict, and the jury solemnly filed back into the court room.

WATERBOUND PASSENGERS.

Railroad Traffic Suspended in Alabama and Mississippi.

MOBILE, Ala., April 13.—The Tombigbee river at Demopolis, Ala., is rising at the rate of six inches an hour, and great areas of lowlands planted with corn and cotton are under water. The rise from 6 o'clock last night was three feet. The river is within seven and a half feet of high water of 1874 and will probably pass that point today. The Great Southern railway track is submerged near Epps Station and the trains of that road are using the East Tennessee road to Meridian, Miss. West Point, Miss., is surrounded by water and practically on an island. Every railroad is washed out and nearly all the wires are down. Every bridge in the county is washed away and much stock has been lost. Two hotels in West Point are crowded with water-bound passengers. The first through train for Mobile, on the Mobile & Ohio, went out Monday night, but rain began falling again and it looks as if the flood would be greater than before.

TOOK CARBOLIC ACID.

Mary Anderson Commits Suicide Under Peculiar Circumstances.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Miss Mary Anderson, the 19-year-old daughter of F. M. Anderson, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Webster Grove, a suburb of this city, has died suddenly under peculiar circumstances which indicate that death was caused by carbolac acid taken with suicidal intent. Miss Anderson was one of the most beautiful and popular young ladies in her neighborhood. Yesterday morning she received a letter from her lover in New Orleans, the contents of which seemed to have a very depressing effect upon her spirits. She left home and taking a train to Kirkwood, went to a drug store and procured a vial of carbolac acid. She returned home unobserved about 11 o'clock and was found by her mother two hours later lying on her bed. Restoratives were applied, but the young girl soon died. The affair has caused a sensation in the suburban village and efforts are being made to keep the cause of death a secret.

ROUTED BY UNION SAILORS.

Knights of Labor Crew Driven From the Schooner Wesley.

CHICAGO, April 13.—A lively scrimmage occurred today on board the schooner Wesley, about to leave with a full crew of Labor crew. A big committee of the Seamen's union suddenly appeared upon the dock, but the knights showed fight in self-defense until overcome by numbers. After a struggle of half an hour all was peace. Hats and fragments of clothing were to be seen here and there, but the knights had been driven away, leaving their dunder on board. This is the first engagement between the union and the knights, and the union's committee felt highly elated over the victory. Captain Barnes of the Wesley refused to ship Elderkin men, however, and Capt. Ben Smith, in charge of the knights' shipping office, and Master Workman Dolan will attempt to put another crew of knights on board during the day. Many other schooners, especially those of the Georgian bay fleet, are waiting Knights of Labor crews today.

CAUGHT IN THE ICE.

The Crew of the L. B. Godfrey Have a Perilous Time in Green Bay.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., April 13.—The tug L. B. Godfrey was released from a perilous position in the ice on Green Bay this morning after her crew had undergone great hardships. The tug left Menominee last Saturday morning

to come here. After getting out ten miles on Green Bay she became wedged in the ice and was unable to move in any direction. That night the north-westerly gale jammed the ice even higher around her. She was discovered by the tug L. D. Smith yesterday morning, and an attempt was made to rescue the imperiled crew, but the Smith could not get within a mile of her. The crew of the Godfrey were in desperate straits, not having anything to eat from the time they left Menominee. Hunger finally drove them to make a trip of ten miles over the ice yesterday, where they at last secured something to eat. Last night the wind broke up the ice floe and set the tug adrift. The tugs Cyclone and Mary Miller, which had been waiting here a week for the ice to break up, succeeded in getting through into Green Bay yesterday.

DEATH OF FRANK B. WILKIE.

The Well-Known Newspaper Man Dies at His Home Near Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Franc B. Wilkie, one of Chicago's oldest and best-known newspaper men, died at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday night at his home in Norwood Park. Mr. Wilkie had been suffering for some weeks from a severe attack of



the grip. He had about recovered, when he received a bad fall, which was followed by an attack of brain fever which caused his death.

(Franc B. Wilkie was born in West Charleston, S. C., July 2, 1832. At the age of 18 he was working at the blacksmith trade, but after a year's experience decided to leave the anvil and secure a better education. He worked on a farm and fitted himself during leisure hours for college. In 1856 he entered Union college. His first literary works were some poems which were printed in Schenectady. In 1856 he came west and with a college friend named Harrington, started the Daily News in Davenport, Ia. While in Davenport Mr. Wilkie married Ellen, daughter of John Morse, of Elgin, Ill. In 1858 he became connected with the Dubuque Herald, and on the breaking out of the war his second wife turned over to him the ownership of the New York Times, where he did excellent service throughout the war. In 1863 he became an editorial writer on the Chicago Times and remained with that paper until 1877, when he went to London to take charge of a bureau established by Mr. Storey to furnish news of the Russo-Turkish war. In 1880 Mr. Storey established another bureau in London to furnish news of the old world, and Mr. Wilkie was placed in charge of it. Just previous to his last trip to London he was elected the first president of the Chicago Press club. Of late years Mr. Wilkie had done newspaper work in two books written by him, "Chicago Journalism" and "The Gambler," have attracted wide attention.)

Played Havoc With the Wires.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 13.—A Chinese puzzle was what the telegraph system in the Rocky Mountain region was turned out today. Rain, snow, sleet and terrible winds played havoc with the wires. The tangled, broken strings were patched into temporary circuits wherever possible, but the scanty facilities thus eked out seemed far more of a heart-breaker to the struggling operators and wire-men than an adequate outlet for the huge accumulations of private messages and newspaper dispatches. The indications this afternoon pointed to strong possibilities of a cyclone in Kansas.

International Boycott.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—The first international boycott in the history of any labor organization in the world was issued today by the general executive board of the Knights of Labor. It is addressed to "the members of the order of the Knights of Labor in Australia, New Zealand and along the Pacific coast of the United States of America." It is directed against a San Francisco box-making firm which discharged men because they were members of the order issuing the boycott.

Strange Disappearance of a Girl.

COLDWATER, Mich., April 13.—Considerable excitement prevails here over the sudden disappearance of a girl named Mary Johnson, 14 years of age, who worked for a farmer named Hill. Thursday evening last she went to a neighbor's about a quarter of a mile distant to spend the evening. After remaining there about an hour she left for home, and since that time nothing has been heard of her. It is the opinion that she has met with foul play.

Once a Scout With Kit Carson.

MENARD, Ill., April 13.—Joseph Greener, alias Buckskin Joe, forty years a frontier scout with Kit Carson, General Sheridan, Crook, Custer and Harney, was received at the southern Illinois penitentiary yesterday to serve one year for assuming to be an officer of the United States. Greener was the conventional western cowboy, and his iron grey locks reached below his shoulders. He is about 65 years old.

Last Night's Blaze.

About 8:15 o'clock last night Patrolman Brown discovered smoke issuing from one of the basement windows at Nos. 133 and 141 South Division street. He turned in a still alarm of fire and a chemical engine put out the fire. The basement is occupied by the Valley City Spring Bed company. Machinery was damaged \$200; fully insured. Origin unknown.

Ran Into a Buggy.

A buggy occupied by Henry Eldred and Fanny Martin, alias Gustaf Chapman, was run into by a Plainfield avenue car No. 17, at the corner of South street and Weahtly avenue, about 9 o'clock last evening. Both were thrown to the ground and badly jarred. The hind wheels of the buggy were smashed.

Jailed for Safe Keeping.

The ambulance called at No. 17 Huron street last night and got Nathan Riley who was suffering from mental aberration. He was locked up at the jail for safe keeping.

NOT FOR A CHANGE

Chandler Opposed to Electing Senators by a Popular Vote

PALMER MAKES A SHARP REPLY

He Discusses the Proposed Constitutional Amendment—Senator Palmer's Political Record Attacked.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senator Chandler (N. H.) made a lengthy speech Tuesday in opposition to the joint resolution introduced by Senator Palmer (Ill.) proposing a constitutional amendment for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

No Demand for the Change.

Senator Chandler said the time might come when he would be convinced that such a proposition might be submitted, but he was not convinced of it at the present time. He said that there was no demand for the change that there had been no grievance shown, no injury done, no suggestion that unless the change was made rich men would break into the senate. He did not propose to gratify the Farmers' Alliance by voting for a constitutional amendment for which he thought there was no occasion.

Attacked Gen. Palmer's Record.

Senator Chandler went on to speak of the evil of caucus government and of caucus nominations, and to argue that the present system of electing senators was much less liable to fraud and abuse. He then turned his attention to Senator Palmer and his political record, finding special fault with an allusion in Senator Palmer's speech some time ago to the last election of Gen. Logan to the senate by a trick. He thought that the senator might have allowed that distinguished man to rest quietly in his grave without attempting to put upon his name any tant whatever.

No Reflection on Logan.

Senator Palmer disclaimed any idea of reflecting on Gen. Logan in that matter and gave a short history of the way in which Gen. Logan had been elected on that occasion—a vacancy in a democratic legislative district having been filled through the secret candidacy (unknown to the democratic voters) of a republican named Weaver, who had gone through the district as an insurance agent and been elected before the democrats knew that there was any opposition in the district. He had characterized this as a trick, and it had been laughed at as such in Illinois; but he had not intended that Gen. Logan had any knowledge of it.

Degraded Condition of Voters.

Senator Chandler resumed and finished his speech against the constitutional amendment. Another objection which he urged against it was the present condition of suffrage in the United States. He spoke of the suppression of popular suffrage in the three states of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, and of the degraded condition of the voters in all the great cities of the union. The vote in New York city, he said, was cast by the ignorant, the degraded, the criminal classes of that city. And there was coming into this country an enormous influx of foreigners, unable to read and incapable of casting an intelligent ballot, and who, as soon as they reached the country, were made voters without reference to the provisions of the naturalization laws whenever a great political party determined to bring them to the polls. This was the shocking and horrible condition of the suffrage in America; and instead of undertaking to restore the suffrage to purity and integrity the senators who had made such long speeches in support of the constitutional amendment were gravely proposing to enlarge the sphere of popular elections and to make the first important amendment of the constitution in 100 years.

Chandler Concludes.

Senator Chandler did not see how the adoption of the amendment could bring the senate any nearer to the people than now. Who could be closer to the people than the senators who had represented Illinois? Yates, Oglesby, Cullom and Palmer had been chosen governor by the popular vote and Logan had twice been elected congressman at large. Then Senator Chandler alluded to the war and said that Senator Palmer's views had changed since the time when he was a republican governor of Illinois and read a message which Senator Palmer had written.

Palmer's Answer.

Senator Palmer replied as follows: "I was in the army. It was not my business to look after the revenue. I helped to elect Lincoln. I had the utmost confidence in his patriotism. I had understood through the newspapers that the republicans had enacted a war tariff. If it had been twice as much and would have brought twice as much money I would have favored it. I heard of the issue of greenbacks and other matters of that sort. It was a matter of no consequence. I was ready to give the last man and the last dollar to put down the rebellion. I was in favor of paying the last dollar of the war debt in gold, because we had told the country we would. I favored all the constitutional amendments. I admit that so that there need be no trouble hereafter. I wrote that message my friend has read and I thank him for doing so."

Not Afraid of the Popular Vote.

Senator Palmer said he had no fear of the popular vote. Most of the evils that could be traced to popular influence were nothing as compared with the evil to be found where the popular will and the popular interests were disregarded. The senator from New Hampshire had spoken of him as a republican senator. Not only that, but he (Senator Palmer) had helped to make the republican party. He had been the president of the first republican state convention ever held in the state of Illinois. While the republican party was being devoted to the purpose for which it was made no grander or nobler party had existed. It was only after it fell into the hands of men who controlled it for the advancement of their own private interests that it had become the foe to the country which it now was.

Cullom Takes a Hint. Senator Cullom (Ill.) had also spoken

thing to say about the political incident which resulted in Gen. Logan's late election to the senate. He asserted that there was no fraud in it. He did not know whether Gen. Logan knew anything about it or not but he knew that in all that long controversy—from the middle of January to the 10th of May—it had never been intimated that there had been corruption or fraud on the part of anybody.

The joint resolution for a constitutional amendment was referred to the committee on privileges and elections, and the senate, having passed a number of bills on the calendar, adjourned.

Troops Ordered Out.

OMAHA, April 13.—Troops were ordered out from Fort McKinney late last night to quell the disturbance between the cattlemen and rustlers in Wyoming. They are under Colonel Vanhook's command, and comprise Troops R, D and H, Sixth cavalry, Captains William Stanton, George L. Scott and William M. Wallace. Nothing has been heard at the army headquarters in Omaha today, so that the impression there is that the appearance of United States troops has quieted the disturbance.

THE PROVISION FOR REBATES.

The Drawback Does Not Prove the Free-trade Theory That a Duty is a Tax.

An instance of the loose logic upon which free-trade conclusions are usually based is furnished by the Chicago Herald of Feb. 29. It adduces the drawback provision of the McKinley bill (whereby a manufacturer whose goods contain imported materials may receive back 50 per cent of the duties collected on those materials when imported, provided the finished products are exported and sold in foreign markets) as conclusive proof that the tariff is a tax, at least to the extent of 50 per cent of it. If it is not, why this provision, it asks.

Suppose a manufacturer of plows undertakes to introduce his wares into a foreign market, say into Australia for example. He finds that in order to do so successfully against his foreign rivals he must place his plows on the Australian market just a shade lower than he can possibly afford to and continue in business. But he notices in the market reports that pig iron is cheaper in England than at home, and, by figuring it out carefully and closely, concludes that if he could get his iron at that English price he could then make the price of his plows low enough to compete with the foreigner in Australia. He finds also that the McKinley law allows him to do that very thing under its drawback provision. Let us see how it would work out. We will thus come to a good understanding of the practical workings of that provision and decide whether it involves the admission that 50 per cent of the duty on pig iron is a tax.

Besummer pig iron now sells in England at forty-eight shillings, or \$11.00 a ton; with ocean freight added, say \$15 a ton. The American plow manufacturer imports it at this price and pays the duty, \$3.75 a ton; which brings its cost up to \$18.75. After it has been manufactured into the plows destined for the Australian market and the plows entered for export, the government refunds to him 50 per cent of the duty paid, which would be \$9.38 a ton, making the net cost of his pig iron \$13.07 a ton.

The Chicago Herald's learned economist says that this refund is in effect an acknowledgment that at least 50 per cent of the duty is a tax.

Not so. The only acknowledgment involved in that it is a good thing for the country, in addition to our own market, the Australian demand for plows can be supplied from this country. It would mean an influx of good Australian money to employ American workmen in the plow works, and to circulate in American channels of trade, which otherwise would go to Germany or England. But no matter what the refund of duties implies, if the Herald insists on its implication theory, the fact is that the 50.50 a ton is not a tax. Why? Because, as we have seen, the English pig iron would have cost \$18 a ton if admitted free of duty. The manufacturer can buy Besummer pig today in Pittsburgh at \$14.75 a ton. The difference, \$1.75 a ton, is the utmost limit of the "tariff tax," as figured out by the most approved "reform" method. Cannot The Herald man get this through his head?

SAW THE EMPEROR.

A Persistent Yankee Who Forced His Way to the Emperor.

The newspapers recently stated the fact of the presence of an American oak in the imperial gardens at St. Petersburg, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Concerning this tree a curious story was told many years ago, apparently with absolute verification. When Mr. Dallas, afterward vice president, was in St. Petersburg as American minister, he was one day visited by a tall, awkward Yankee, who, being requested to state his business, immediately said that he wanted to see the emperor. He was assured that obtaining an interview with the emperor was no easy task, but not being disposed to take a refusal he was requested to leave his name and return in about a fortnight, when his application would probably be considered and determined. A week or two later the American minister was surprised by a visit from the tall Yankee, and, beginning to assure his visitor that an interview with the emperor could not be obtained, the Yankee responded that he had already seen the emperor, had just called in at the embassy for the purpose of saying good-by, as he was on his way home. Mr. Dallas was dumfounded, and inquired into the particulars, when he found that the man actually had, by sheer force of brass, succeeded in passing the guards at the palace and seeing the emperor. "I gave him a present, too," "What was it?" inquired Mr. Dallas. "An acorn from Mount Vernon from a tree that grew over Washington's tomb. The emperor planted it in the garden with his own hands. I followed him out and saw him plant it." "